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CONTENTS**PAGE**

Peljee Report at Meeting Devoted to the 30th Anniversary of CEMA (Myatabyn Peljee; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 8 May 79)	1
MPR-Soviet Foreign Trade History (Yondongiyn Ochir; EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN- CHLENOV SEV, No 4, 1978)	16
Nature Conservation, Environmental Protection Discussed (S. Jigj; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1978)	25
Cooperation in the Development of Science, Technology (Monhdorjiyn Dash; EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN- CHLENOV SEV, No 2, 1979)	34

PELJEE REPORT AT MEETING DEVOTED TO THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CEMA

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 May 79 pp 1-2

/Report by Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, MPR permanent representative to CEMA, at 4 May 1979 meeting devoted to the 30th anniversary of CEMA in Ulaanbaatar: "The Socialist Community in the Vanguard of Progress"/

/Text/ Dear comrades!

The socialist community, which is the greatest achievement of the world revolutionary process and the struggle of the international working class, bearing high the banner of peace and socialism, is confidently taking the lead in the socio-economic development and progress of all mankind.

The great Soviet Union, the first in the world to have built a developed socialist society, is now successfully carrying out the full-scale construction of the material and technical base of communism. The other CEMA member countries are making new outstanding gains in the matter of creating a socialist society.

At present the socialist community is characterized by the further consolidation of the cooperation of the fraternal countries and the increase of the similarity in their political, economic and social life. Socialist economic integration, which is a concrete expression of the historical process of the utmost convergence and consolidation of the fraternal countries, is being developed and intensified more and more.

The peoples of the CEMA member countries, including the Mongolian people, are celebrating widely and solemnly the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance--the main organization of economic cooperation of the socialist countries--under the conditions of the steady increase of the international prestige and economic power of the countries of the socialist community, the continuous increase of the well-being and cultural level of the workers of these countries and the greater and greater development of their creative labor and patriotic and internationalist initiative.

Comrades!

Thirty years have passed since the founding of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in conformity with the objective laws of the historical development of the socialist system, owing to the wise policy of the fraternal Communist and Workers parties.

Since the first years following the end of World War II the intergovernmental relations of a new type were further expanded and intensified and the world socialist system began to be formed. By the late 1940's the Soviet Union had basically completed the restoration of the national economy and proceeded to solving the immediate problems of building socialism. With the comprehensive assistance and support of the Soviet Union the European people's democracies, having restored the war-ravaged national economy, set to work on the problems of developing the economy. In these countries, which embarked on the path of socialism, socialist production relations triumphed, their national economy began to be developed on a planned basis, which was a prerequisite for the broadening and development of economic co-operation between the socialist countries.

The objective need arose for the pooling of efforts and the coordination of the political and economic policy and activity of the socialist countries for the purpose of solving on a multilateral basis the most important problems of the development of their national economy by fully exploiting the advantages of the new type of economic relations between the socialist countries and the international socialist division of labor. With this in mind, an economic conference of representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was held in Moscow in January 1949, at which the decision was made to establish the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The founding of CEMA was an important factor in the utmost convergence and consolidation of the socialist countries, the development of close cooperation between them and the development of a new type of international economic relations.

In 1950 the GDR, in 1962 the MPR, in 1972 the Republic of Cuba and in 1978 the Socialist Republic of Vietnam became members of CEMA. Now the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has become a highly authoritative international organization, which unites nine socialist countries of three continents with a population in excess of 430 million. All CEMA activity is carried out in conformity with the principles of socialist internationalism, on the basis of the respect of state sovereignty, independence, national interests, noninterference in domestic affairs, complete equality, reciprocity and comradely mutual assistance. CEMA is aiming its activity at the broadening and development of comprehensive economic, scientific and technical co-operation of the council member countries by means of the coordination of their efforts and the consistent implementation of the principle of the international socialist division of labor.

Cooperation within CEMA has been intensified and developed from simple barter to the specialization and cooperation of production, from the coordination of the development of mutual trade to the coordination of national economic plans and joint planning, from the exchange of scientific and technical documents to the creation of international economic, scientific research and management organizations and joint enterprises.

The historical achievements of the socialist community are inseparably connected with the enormous creative activity of the Communist and Workers parties on the utmost development of the cooperation of the fraternal countries. The indissoluble fighting alliance of the Marxist-Leninist parties is the underlying basis, the guiding and organizing force of the close cooperation of the socialist states.

The Main Principles of the International Socialist Division of Labor, which were approved by the Conference of Representatives of the Communist and Workers Parties of the CEMA Member Countries in 1962, became an important basis for the elaboration of the long-term directions of cooperation of the council member countries. The main content and significance of the international socialist division of labor consist in the full utilization of the advantages of the world socialist system, the formation of the optimum, most effective structure of the national economy of each country, the specialization and cooperation of production and the increase of the economic potential of the socialist community as a whole.

Vital important questions on the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the increase of their economic might are examined and resolved at the bilateral and multilateral friendly meetings of the executives of the CPSU and the Communist and Workers parties of the countries of the socialist community and at the meetings of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The 23d (Special) CEMA Session, which was held in 1969 at the level of the executives of the Communist and Workers parties and heads of the governments of the CEMA member countries, specified the further tasks and fundamental directions of the cooperation of the fraternal countries. In conformity with this the Comprehensive Program of the Further Intensification and Improvement of Cooperation and the Development of the Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA Member Countries was unanimously adopted in 1971 at the 25th session of the council.

The development of socialist economic integration is a process, which is regulated consciously and according to a plan, of the international socialist division of labor, the formation of a modern, highly efficient structure of the national economies of the CEMA member countries, the gradual convergence and equalization of the levels of their economic development, the formation of extensive and stable ties in the area of economics, science and technology, the broadening and consolidation of the international market of these countries.

The implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration has become the main content of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the CEMA member countries and is affording opportunities for the consolidation of the economic and defense strength of the countries of the socialist community, the increase of the well-being of their peoples and the full utilization of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor.

In the past 30 years the countries of the socialist community under the guidance of the fraternal Communist and Workers parties have made outstanding gains in the matter of building a new society and have occupied leading positions in the world economy.

In 1978 as against 1948 the national income of the CEMA member countries had increased 10-fold and industrial production--17-fold. The CEMA member countries, to which 18.7 percent of the territory and 10.4 percent of the population of the world fall, produce one-fourth of the world national income and approximately one-third of the industrial products. More than half of the increase of world industrial production falls to these countries. During this period the growth rate of the national income of the countries of the socialist community was approximately three times as great as the growth rate of the national income of the developed capitalist countries, while the growth rate of industrial production was four times as great. In the CEMA member countries the per capita industrial production increased more than 8-fold, while the average world indicator increased only 3.2-fold. During the elapsed period the gross production of agriculture of the CEMA member countries increased approximately 2.5-fold.

The commodity turnover between the CEMA member countries increased 19.5-fold during 1950-1977. During this period the average annual increase of the mutual trade between these countries was 11.6 percent and considerably exceeded the growth rate of the national income and industrial production, which attests to the intensification of the international socialist division of labor and the successful development of economic cooperation.

During the indicated period the trade of the CEMA member countries with other socialist countries increased 10-fold, trade with the developing and developed capitalist countries was expanded.

The great Soviet Union--the bulwark of peace, democracy and socialism--is making a decisive contribution to the intensification of the cooperation of the fraternal countries, the development of socialist economic integration and the consolidation of the unity and solidarity, the economic and defensive might of the socialist community.

The countries of the socialist community are constantly studying and creatively using in the building of socialism the rich experience of the Soviet Union in the building of socialism and communism.

As of the beginning of 1978 about 2,200 industrial and other projects had been and were being built in the CEMA member countries with the aid and assistance of the Soviet Union. Among them electric power stations with a total capacity of 21 million kW, ferrous metallurgy enterprises with an annual capacity of 12 million tons of cast iron, 15 million tons of steel and 21 million tons of rolled products, large petrochemical combines and so on were put into operation in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR.

Modern equipment, fuel, power and raw materials, which are being delivered by the Soviet Union, are playing an important role in meeting the ever increasing demands of the development of the economy of the fraternal countries. By means of deliveries from the Soviet Union 68 percent of the demands of the European CEMA member countries for power, approximately 75 percent of the demands for iron, manganese and chrome ore and cotton, 80 percent of the demands for petroleum and petroleum products and 99 percent of the demands for natural gas are being met.

The extensive market of the Soviet Union serves as one of the important factors in the rapid development of the productive forces of the other CEMA countries. During 1951-1977 the exports of machine building products to the Soviet Union from Bulgaria increased 26-fold, from Poland--41-fold, from Romania--30-fold and from the CSSR--33-fold. The volume of deliveries to the Soviet Union of machinery and equipment from Bulgaria, which previously did not have machine building, increased 247-fold during 1955-1977.

The steady increase of the economic, scientific and technical potential of the countries of the socialist community, the expansion and intensification of their fruitful cooperation are promoting the enhancement of the international prestige of CEMA and an increase of the interest of various countries of the world in cooperation with this organization.

Yugoslavia has been cooperating with CEMA on questions of mutual interest on the basis of an agreement reached in 1964. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Angola and Ethiopia are participating in the work of some CEMA organs as observers.

CEMA cooperation with Finland, Iraq and Mexico is also being carried out on the basis of agreements. At present CEMA maintains ties with more than 60 international organizations. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has been granted the status of observer in the United Nations.

The joint planning activity of the CEMA member countries, which is the main method of organizing their mutual cooperation and intensifying the international socialist division of labor, is constantly being improved and enriched by new forms.

The drafting and implementation by the CEMA member countries in close co-ordination with the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration of the Coordinated Plan of Multilateral Integration Measures for 1976-1980 was an important new step in the improvement of the joint planning

activity of the CEMA member countries. The Coordinated Plan of Multilateral Integration Measures includes 28 major projects with a total estimated cost of 8 billion transferable rubles, including the Soyuz Main Gas Pipeline from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR, the construction of which has basically been completed.

The CEMA member countries are successfully implementing the plan of the development of the United Electric Power System. In late 1978 the first stage of construction of the 750-kV Vinnitsa (USSR)-Albertirska (Hungary) electric power transmission line, which is a component of the United Electric Power System, was put into operation. As a result of this the volume of deliveries of electric power from the Soviet Union to the European socialist CEMA member countries will increase twofold.

New capacities for the production of ferriferous concentrates are being built by the joint efforts of the interested CEMA member countries on the territory of the Soviet Union in the region of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly and in the Ukraine.

In the USSR the Ust'-Ilimsk Plant for the production of 500,000 tons of cellulose a year and the Kiyembayskiy Mining and Concentration Asbestos Combine with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons of asbestos and in Cuba enterprises for the production of 30,000 tons of products containing nickel and cobalt a year and other projects are also being built by joint efforts.

CEMA has gained a wealth of experience in the specialization and cooperation of production. The CEMA member countries have concluded more than 100 multilateral and about 1,000 bilateral agreements on the specialization and co-operation of production. In the field of machine building alone about 80 multilateral agreements on the specialization and co-operation of the production of more than 8,000 descriptions of products have been concluded and are being implemented.

The scientific and technical cooperation of the CEMA member countries, in which more than 3,000 scientific research and other organizations are now participating, is being successfully developed on the basis of the Comprehensive Program. Some 56 coordinating centers on the most important scientific and technical problems have been set up and are functioning. The scientists of the CEMA member countries in 1971-1977 performed by common efforts more than 14,000 theoretical and applied scientific research jobs, the majority of which have been introduced into practice and are yielding a large economic impact.

The CEMA member countries are implementing the Interkosmos space research program and are successfully performing joint research in space, which is aimed at solving major scientific and technical problems of great national economic importance.

The 25th CPSU Congress and the regular congresses of the fraternal parties, having analyzed the progress of the development of economic cooperation and

having specified its further tasks, indicated the importance of drafting and implementing long-term goal programs of cooperation in the basic sectors of physical production. In accordance with this the 32d meeting of the CEMA Session approved long-term goal programs of cooperation of the council member countries in the area of power, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry and machine building for the period up to 1990. The drafting by council organs of long-term goal programs of cooperation on increasing the production of industrial consumer goods, on the development of transportation, as well as on backing the measures of these programs with machinery and equipment, is being completed.

The long-term goal programs of cooperation, which are of great political and economic importance, specify the coordinated strategy of the council member countries in the most important sectors of physical production and clarify and develop the Comprehensive Program.

Within CEMA much work is being done on drafting bilateral and multilateral agreements on implementing the measures of the long-term goal programs of cooperation.

Comrades!

Owing to the change of the balance of forces in the world in favor of socialism, the peace-loving policy and purposeful activity of the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries the positive changes in international relations are being intensified. The Soviet Union is playing a decisive role in consolidating peace and general security throughout the world. The talks recently held in Moscow between CC CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. I. Brezhnev and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing are one of the latest specific examples of this. The world public eagerly supports the results of these talks, which have become an important political event.

But along with this the peoples of the world are seriously worried by the fact that the most reactionary imperialist circles and the Chinese hegemonists, who have become their immediate accomplices, are bitterly opposed to the process of strengthening international detente.

The adventurist, aggressive actions of the Maoist leaders of China, who, having betrayed the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have reached a direct understanding with the most reactionary circles of imperialism, are fanning anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and are carrying out the total militarization of the economy of their country, represent a serious threat to peace and international security. The expansionist policy and hostile actions of the Beijing ruling clique are a threat to the sovereignty and independence of China's neighbors. It is undertaking ideological and economic sabotage against the MPR, is stepping up the military preparations along its borders and is directly threatening the security of our country. The armed attack of the Chinese aggressors on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which was a gross violation of the standards of

international law and the UN Charter, once again revealed to all mankind the true essence of their great power hegemonistic policy.

The people of good will of the planet, including the Mongolian public, categorically condemned the criminal aggression and adventurist actions of the current Chinese rulers against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and expressed their complete solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people.

We note with pleasure that the heroic people of socialist Vietnam--a full member of CEMA--with the thorough assistance and support of the countries of the socialist community, above all the great Soviet Union, having struck a crushing blow to the shameless Chinese aggressors, won a historic victory and thereby made an important contribution to the cause of strengthening peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The decision of the present Chinese leaders to terminate the Treaty on Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the PRC, which was an important factor in strengthening peace and security in the Far East and Asia, not only is doing harm to the fate of the Chinese people, but again confirms the apostasy of the Chinese leadership from friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and their betrayal of the cause of social progress.

There is no doubt that the insidious policy of the forces of the international reaction and their accomplices against real socialism in the person of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is doomed to total failure.

Comrades!

That the MPR joined CEMA is a natural phenomenon which stems from the course and prospects of the socio-economic development of our country and the objective requirements of the combining of efforts of the countries of the socialist community in the name of the triumph of socialism and communism.

This historical event of enormous political and economic importance is the result of the wise policy of the MPRP and its Central Committee and is directly connected with the initiative and personal participation of outstanding party and state leader and prominent figure of the international communist movement, Comrade Y. Tsedenbal. Joy, pride and enthusiasm are being aroused among all the communists and workers of our country by the fact that the MPRP Central Committee and its First Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR Comrade Y. Tsedenbal are showing constant concern and attention to the matter of strengthening the close comprehensive cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and of stepping up MPR participation in socialist economic integration, are exercising leadership and are directing the activity in this area.

With the start of our country's participation in CEMA activity a new stage in the further development of its multilateral cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries was opened and new great opportunities were afforded for the formation and development of the optimum complex of the national economy with allowance for the natural and economic conditions of the country.

As MPRP First Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR Comrade Y. Tsedenbal noted, "the economic integration and cooperation of the MPR with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries are a decisive external factor of the socio-economic development of the country and the accomplishment of the strategic goals of the party in the matter of completing the building of socialism."

The special measures of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration, which are aimed at expediting the development and increasing the efficiency of the MPR economy, are being implemented according to plan by the CEMA member countries and the council organs.

Within CEMA much work is being done on the implementation of the measures of the Comprehensive Program on intensifying livestock breeding of our country and introducing industrial methods in the production of some types of livestock products.

In order to elaborate measures on the preventive treatment and the improvement of the health of the cattle of our country a veterinary expedition with the participation of about 300 specialists from the CEMA member countries was organized, which made by double counting a check of more than 37 million head of cattle, which has yielded positive results.

Specialists and scientists of the CEMA member countries jointly with our geologists during 1971-1975 performed much scientific research work on the study of the geological structure of the territory of the country and the laws of the distribution of the deposits of some important minerals and ascertained a number of promising areas for the discovery of new deposits of rare and noble metals and fluorspar, which is of great importance for determining the directions of the further production and scientific research work in the field of geology.

The International Geological Expedition, the activity of which is financed by equal matching contributions of the participating countries, was organized for the complete geological study of the Northern Kerulen region of the MPR. In the past three years the expedition has done geological prospecting on a territory of tens of thousands of km² and has discovered about 20 ore criteria and deposits of tungsten, tin, graphite, fluorspar and others.

In the traffic between the MPR and the other CEMA member countries concessionary rates for through foreign trade freight traffic with respect to the MPR have been established and are being used.

The CEMA member countries are giving the MPR free aid in the construction of 12 scientific research projects, including a center of scientific and technical information, laboratories of electronics and chemical technology research, and in the training of personnel for them.

The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia have established incentive foreign trade prices for cattle and meat, which are the main types of products of our exports.

In 1977 a food store like the self-service department store was built and put into operation in Ulaanbaatar with the free assistance of the CEMA member countries.

The International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank are granting the MPR credits on easy terms. At the end of last year a wool-washing factory was built and put into operation in Ulaanbaatar by means of credit granted by the International Investment Bank.

One of the latest manifestations of the international nature of the cooperation of the fraternal countries is the fact that a number of important measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of the MPR economy are called for in the long-term goal programs of cooperation of the CEMA member countries. Among these measures are, for example, the working out of the problem of the joint use by interested council member countries of the deposits of coking coal of Taban-Tolga, the phosphorites in the region of Hobsgol, the copper and molybdenum of Tsagan-Suburg, the continuation of the work of the International Geological Expedition and the development of the virgin lands in the northern part of the Gobi zone and in the region of Halhingol. At present the drafts of multilateral agreements on the implementation of some measures of the long-term goal programs of cooperation, which concern the MPR, are being worked out along the line of the corresponding CEMA organs.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are also giving considerable assistance and support in the building of socialism by our country on a bilateral basis.

In overcoming in a historically short period the centuries-old backwardness and achieving modern development and progress our country invariably has relied and is relying on the fraternal, disinterested help of the first socialist country--the mighty Soviet Union.

The MPRP and the CPSU, which are infinitely devoted to the principles of socialist internationalism, cherish the glorious traditions of the inviolable friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the peoples of both countries and are the inspiring and guiding force in the noble cause of further strengthening it.

The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the MPR and the USSR, which was concluded in 1968 during the official friendly visit

to our country of a Soviet party and government delegation headed by CC CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. I. Brezhnev, is a reliable basis for the further intensification and development of the traditional fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the peoples of our countries. The official friendly visit in 1976 to the Soviet Union of our party and government delegation headed by First Secretary of the CC MPRP and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR Comrade Y. Tsedenbal and the repeated meetings of Comrade Y. Tsedenbal with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the Crimea have strengthened and consolidated even more the friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the peoples of our two countries.

Mongolian-Soviet economic, scientific and technical cooperation is being expanded and enriched more and more with a new content and new forms. In our country there is not a single sector of the national economy and cultural, which has not enjoyed the fruits of the generous assistance of the Soviet people.

The enterprises built with the assistance of the Soviet Union produce more than 40 percent of the gross production of our industry, including about 90 percent of the electric power and 80 percent of the coal.

In the past 10 years alone hundreds of industrial, economic and sociocultural projects have been built and put into operation with the assistance of the Soviet Union, including the Sharyn gol and Aduunchuulun coal pits, a gold mine, thermal electric power stations in Darhan, Ulaanbaatar and Choybalsan, truck repair plants in Ulaanbaatar, Hobdo and Uliasty, the Darhan-Erdenet-Ulaanbaatar high-voltage electric power transmission line, a house-building combine, the Salhit-Erdenet and Baga Hangay - Baga nuur railroad branch lines, the Orbita station, radio broadcasting stations in Altay, Choybalsan, Dalandzadgad and others.

The Soviet Union is providing enormous technical and economic assistance in consolidating the material and technical base of livestock breeding and in developing the agriculture of the country. One of the vivid examples of this is the assistance which was given to our country in developing during the indicated period 257,000 hectares of virgin lands, creating 15 state farms and fodder farms, building 16 mechanized dairy farms, 45,000 livestock facilities and new mixed fodder enterprises, irrigating 27 million hectares of pasture lands and consolidating the machine repair and scientific research base of agriculture.

The twofold increase of the assistance being given by the Soviet Union during the current five-year plan as compared with the preceding five-year plan is making it possible to accelerate even more the rate of development of the material and technical base of socialism in our country.

The placement into operation at the end of 1978 of the first section of the joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine, which is a symbol of the inviolable friendship of our peoples, was a great noteworthy

event in the socio-economic life of our country. With the placement of the Erdenet Combine into operation at full capacity the volume of gross industrial production and the export resources of the country will increase considerably.

With the creation in 1973 in our country of the joint Mongolian-Soviet Mongolsovtsvetmet Association for the mining of fluorspar and the working of deposits of nonferrous metals the output of products of the mining industry of our country increased considerably. Following the appeal "The Orders of Friends on Time and With a High Quality," which was advanced by the collective of the Volga AvtoVAZ Association in honor of the 30th anniversary of CEMA, the collective of the Mongolsovtsvetmet Association came forward with an international initiative on the early fulfillment of the planning assignments on deliveries of export products to the Soviet Union. This initiative received wide support in the country, and many enterprises and economic organizations are actively launching socialist competition.

The other CEMA member countries are also giving international assistance and support in the development of our agriculture, light and the food industry, geology, construction and the wood processing industry.

With Bulgarian assistance a meat combine, a sheepskin factory and a hothouse system have been built, the Orhon-Sharyn gol complex fruit and vegetable farm is being built.

Hungary has helped in the construction of a biological combine, a sewing factory and a meat combine and is giving assistance in the irrigation of the pasture lands of the country.

With GDR assistance a gravure printing enterprise, a rug factory and a canned meat combine have been built and the expansion and modernization of the works of the Bornuur state farm have been carried out. Prospecting work at the Salhit deposit of complex ores is being accomplished by the joint efforts and assets of the MPR and the GDR.

A wood processing combine, a cellular concrete plant, enterprises for the production of silica brick and lime and a truck repair workshop have been built and put into operation with the assistance of Poland.

With Romanian assistance the building of the state circus was erected, and a factory for the production of furniture and cardboard is now being built.

Leather shoe enterprises, a state clinical hospital, a cement plant, a radio station in Bayan-Olgii and other industrial and sociocultural projects were built with the assistance of the CSSR.

Thousands of Mongolian boys and girls are studying and acquiring various specialties at the higher and secondary educational institutions of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, hundreds of

our workers and specialists are working on probation and improving their skills at the industrial enterprises and economic and socio-cultural institutions of these countries.

We note with satisfaction that hundreds of specialists from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, in fully exerting their efforts and abilities, are working jointly with their Mongolian friends in various sectors of our national economy and are sharing their rich experience with them.

Effective cooperation with the CEMA member countries is an important factor of the accelerated socio-economic development of the MPR.

The intensive replacement of fixed production capital in the sectors of physical production, the consolidation of the production units and the increase of the productivity of national labor are taking place. During 1961-1978 the fixed capital of the national economy increased 4.9-fold, the productivity of national labor increased 2-fold, including the fixed production capital of industry--7.8-fold, labor productivity in industry--2.5-fold. During this period the production of the gross national product increased 2.7-fold, the national income--2.1-fold, the gross production of industry increased 5.6-fold, the gross production of agriculture--1.4-fold, the foreign trade turnover of our country increased 3-fold.

Housing construction is being carried out with the assistance of the Soviet Union on a large scale, which is an important factor of the successful solution of the housing problem and the increase of the living standards of the workers of our country. During the current five-year plan alone 700,000 m² of house with all the proper amenities will be built with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Allow me on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government and all the Mongolian workers to convey to the Communist and Workers parties and governments and to the peoples of the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries extreme gratitude for the fraternal, disinterested assistance being given by them in the noble cause of creating the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR.

As a result of the achievements made by our people under the wise guidance of the MPRP and with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in building socialism and owing to the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the MPR the authority of our country on the international arena is steadily growing. The foreign policy activity of our party and government in ensuring a lasting peace and developing international cooperation, their consistent policy which is based on principles and is aimed against the forces of war and reaction and against the great power hegemonic policy of the Chinese leaders, and the complete solidarity with the struggle of nations for national and social liberation won sympathies and approval of all the progressive, democratic forces of the world. At present socialist Mongolia maintains diplomatic relations with 85 countries, trade relations with approximately 30 countries and cultural ties

with nearly 40 countries and is taking an active part in the activity of more than 50 international organizations.

The Mongolian workers by their dedicated creative labor, by relying on the ever increasing assistance of the fraternal countries, above all the Soviet Union, are successfully accomplishing the historic tasks on the socio-economic development of the MPR, which were advanced by the 17th MPRP Congress, and are accomplishing new achievements in the building of socialism.

During the first three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan of the development of the national economy and culture of the country the average annual increase of the production of industrial products was 6.1 percent, the planning assignments on the development of transportation, communications, municipal and everyday services, science, public education and health basically were successfully fulfilled.

In 1978 the livestock breeders of our country by their dedicated labor made great gains, raising 9.3 million young animals.

Now the workers of our country, by consolidating the achieved gains and displaying great political and labor activeness, are working toward the overfulfillment of the planning assignments for 1979 for all the quantitative and qualitative indicators and are developing the nationwide socialist competition, having assumed stepped-up obligations.

The plan of development of the national economy and culture of the MPR during the first quarter of 1979 was fulfilled for the main indicators. The production of the gross industrial production increased 6.5 percent as against the corresponding period last year and the plan of the first quarter of 1979 was fulfilled by 100.8 percent. As of 1 May 74 percent of the breeding stock of cattle available at the beginning of the year had been bred and 95.7 percent of the young animals obtained or about 8 million head are being raised.

The decisions of the recently held Fifth CC MPRP Plenum and the speech at the plenum of First Secretary of the CC MPRP and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, in which a thorough theoretical and practical analysis of the work on introducing advanced know-how in the sectors of the national economy is given and the further tasks and ways of accomplishing them are specified, are the vital program of the building of socialism, which is mobilizing the creative initiative and energy of all our workers.

"The task of studying and introducing in practice advanced know-how and scientific and technical achievements," Comrade Y. Tsedenbal said, "is now being advanced as the central link in the matter of the steady increase of labor productivity, which serves as the most important, primary factor for the triumph of socialism and communism."

The Fifth CC MPRP Plenum especially pointed out that the study and introduction of the advanced know-how of the fraternal parties and socialist countries, above all the world historical experience of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, serves as a concrete embodiment in life of the policy advanced by the 17th MPRP Congress of the convergence and consolidation of the MPR with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in the areas of economics, politics, culture and ideology.

The intensification of the close comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and the development of the integration processes are a reliable basis for the successful solution of the program task of the party on transforming our country from an agro-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian country.

On the basis of the vital decisions of the Third, Fourth and Fifth CC MPRP Plenums and the new fundamental motto advanced by the party it is necessary to achieve the further improvement of the utilization of the credits and aid, which are being offered by the fraternal countries, by the timely placement into operation and the complete assimilation of the capacities of industrial enterprises and other projects, which are being built with the assistance of the countries of the socialist community, their timely provision with personnel of the appropriate specialty and the increase of the practical responsibility of the personnel.

The further increase of the efficiency of the steadily developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the countries of the social community, the study and intensive introduction in all the links of the national economy of the richest experience of the fraternal countries in building socialism and communism are of particular importance.

The comprehensive development of integration ties with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries is the immutable basis of the foreign economic policy of the MPRP and the MPR Government and fully conforms to the basic interests of the Mongolian people and the interests of the entire socialist community.

The countries of the socialist community, by accomplishing the more and more thorough coordination and pooling of their efforts and by developing socialist economic integration, undoubtedly will henceforth strengthen their unity and solidarity and the economic power both of each country and of the community as a whole and will make new outstanding gains in the noble struggle to ensure a lasting peace throughout the world.

Long life the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the leading and guiding force of our society!

May the vital alliance of the Communist and Workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries be strengthened!

May the unity and solidarity of the socialist community be strengthened!

Long live peace throughout the world!

MPR-SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE HISTORY

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 4,
1978 pp 92-96

/Article by MPR Minister of Foreign Trade Yondongiyn Ochir: "On the Principles of Socialist Internationalism"/

/Text/ The Great October Socialist Revolution opened for Mongolia the way to liberation from foreign oppression and feudal exploitation. Guided by the ideas of October, our people prepared and carried out in July 1921 a victorious revolution, which created the necessary conditions for the implementation of radical socio-economic transformations in the country, the comprehensive development of its productive forces, the increase of the material and cultural level of the workers and the subsequent transition to socialism.

The news about the triumph of the popular revolution in Mongolia was greeted joyfully in Soviet Russia. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the independent Mongolian state.

In the autumn of 1921 a delegation of the People's Party and the government of Mongolia headed by the prominent revolutionary D. Sukhe Bator was sent to Moscow to conduct negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty of friendship. As a result of these negotiations on 5 November 1921 the governments of Mongolia and the RSFSR concluded the Agreement on the Establishment of Friendly Relations between the two fraternal countries. The RSFSR Government renounced the special rights and privileges in Mongolia, which tsarist Russia previously enjoyed, turned over to the Mongolian Government without compensation the property which belonged to tsarist Russia on the territory of Mongolia, canceled its prerevolutionary debts and granted a loan for 1 million rubles. This played an important role in the consolidation of the popular democratic system in the country, the creation of the necessary conditions for economic and cultural construction, and promoted the improvement of the conditions for the development of economic ties and trade.

The first trade agreement with the Soviet Republic of 1923 was of great importance for Mongolia's achievement of economic independence. It was a completely new form of economic relations, which were based on the principles

of socialist internationalism, the respect of national independence, sovereignty, equality and reciprocity.

A characteristic feature of the foreign trade ties between the MPR and the USSR over the past 55 years is the fact that they never limited themselves to reciprocal shipments of products. At each stage these ties also assumed other forms of cooperation, which promoted the solution by Mongolia of the main economic tasks which were advanced by the MPRP and the popular government.

In July 1924, for example, in accordance with the agreement between the governments of the two fraternal countries the Industrial Trade Bank was set up in Mongolia on a partnership basis. In conformity with the charter it was to assist the consolidation of Mongolian-Soviet economic relations, as well as the development of trade and industry in Mongolia itself and the consolidation of currency circulation.

The monetary reform of 1925-1927 played an enormous role in the revolutionary reorganization of our economy. The implementation of other socio-economic measures would have been impossible without it.

The assistance of the USSR was also great in the creation of the first industrial enterprises, transportation, trade and other organizations in Mongolia. Initially they all were built mainly as Mongolian-Soviet enterprises, and then were gradually made over to MPR ownership. Such, for example, were "Mongolsherst," "Mongoltrans," "Mongolbank," "Mongolsovunler," "Sovmongol-promstroy," "Sovmongolmetall," "Mongolneft" and others.

All these measures, which were implemented with USSR assistance, ensured success in the struggle for the economic independence of Mongolia. Owing to them by the end of the 1920's foreign usury trade capital was completely ousted from the country.

The trade and economic relations between the two fraternal countries underwent further development under these conditions. On 27 June 1929 the Agreement on the Main Principles of Interrelations Between the MPR and the USSR was signed in Ulaanbaatar. It called for extensive cooperation and comprehensive assistance to the MPR on the part of the Soviet Union in the development of agriculture, transportation, communications, public health, cultural construction, as well as in the training of a national labor force.

In conformity with this agreement the Soviet Union assumed the obligation to supply in accordance with the orders of Mongolian foreign trade organizations various machinery, equipment and materials, which were necessary for the development of the MPR national economy, as well as consumer goods for the population. At the same time an understanding on the purchase in the MPR of raw materials and materials at incentive prices was reached.

The steady growth of Mongolian-Soviet trade had the result that in 1930 about 75 percent of the imports and 90 percent of the exports of the MPR

fell to the USSR. As compared with 1923 the foreign trade turnover between the two countries increased more than 7-fold.

The establishment of a state monopoly in foreign trade in December 1930 was an important factor of the further development of MPR foreign economic ties. It made it possible to considerably intensify the development according to plan in the distribution of goods within the country and to increase the sources of domestic accumulations for the creation and development of national industry and transportation, the development of livestock breeding and the increase of the material and cultural standard of living of the people.

In response to this step of the sovereign Mongolian state all countries, except the USSR, broke trade relations with the MPR. In connection with this for 20 years the Soviet Union was our only trade partner, and all these years conscientiously fulfilled its international duty, supplying to the MPR the goods necessary for the national economy and the population.

At the end of 1934 a number of other agreements: on the principles of Mongolian-Soviet trade, on the procedure of reciprocal settlements and joint stock companies, were concluded between the governments of the MPR and the USSR. On the basis of these agreements the Soviet Union turned over to Mongolia a number of industrial and economic enterprises and granted various privileges. During those years industrial enterprises, which were large for the times, were built with USSR assistance in Ulaanbaatar: a machine plant, an industrial combine, which included a leather and sheep-skin plant, a wool-scouring and a wool cloth factory, as well as a thermal electric power station with a capacity of 3,000 kW and a biological combine for the production of vaccines and sera to protect livestock from diseases. The enterprises for the primary processing of wool and leather raw materials and oil mills were expanded and modernized. This was a great importance for providing raw materials to domestic light and the food industry and for increasing export resources.

Changes in the pattern of deliveries from the Soviet Union took place in connection with the development of industrial construction in the MPR. Machine tools, electrical and mining equipment, means of transportation, tractors and other agricultural machinery, ferrous metals, fuel, raw materials and materials began to occupy a greater and greater place in them. In turn goods of primary processing appeared in Mongolian exports.

All this had the result that by 1940 the volume of the Mongolian-Soviet commodity turnover as compared with 1923 had increased nearly 11-fold.

During the difficult years of World War II Mongolian-Soviet trade continued to be developed and consolidated. From the very beginning of the war MPR workers gave considerable support to the Soviet Union. During 1941-1945 products, clothing and other materials worth in excess of 65 million tugriks were sent to the USSR. During the war years the Mongolian people increased the export shipments to the USSR nearly 2.5-fold. The USSR Foreign Trade

Bank received from the MPR 2.5 million tugriks, 100,000 American dollars and 300 kg of gold.

In turn the Soviet Union, despite the enormous difficulties of the war years, continued to ship to the MPR a wide variety of goods: machinery and equipment, petroleum products, chemicals, metals, fabrics, sugar, flour, tobacco and so on. The USSR assisted the Mongolian people in the construction of a meat combine, a bakery, a sewing factory and a university in Ulaanbaatar, food enterprises and other projects in the aimag centers.

The traditional friendship of the peoples of the MPR and the USSR, which was hardened in the battles against a common enemy, was strengthened even more in the postwar years. In February 1946 the Treaty on Friendship and Mutual Assistance, as well as the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation were signed between the two fraternal countries.

New changes occurred in the commodity composition of the reciprocal shipments. In connection with the development of domestic industry in the MPR more and more diverse machine tools and tools began to be imported from the USSR, while the production of some commodities was set up within the country. Changes also occurred in the structure of exports from the MPR. New products of Mongolian industry appeared in it. Along with the traditional commodities of livestock breeding origin the MPR began to export to the USSR fluorspar, as well as ores and concentrates of nonferrous metals.

In 1950 the foreign trade between the two countries began to be developed on the basis of long-term trade agreements, which are refined by annual protocols.

The implementation of the first long-term trade agreement promoted a considerable increase of the commodity turnover between our countries and played an important role in the fulfillment of the First Five-Year Plan of MPR National Economic Development, which was adopted by the 11th MPRP Congress.

The changes which occurred in the MPR economy in subsequent years were reflected in the structure of foreign trade. Precisely during this period the mining industry, power engineering, the processing industry and the construction industry undergo further development. Railroad construction is developed, the consolidation of the socialist sector in agriculture takes place, machine and livestock breeding stations and state farms are built, virgin and fallow lands are developed. On the basis of the tasks of this stage, the MPR increases the purchase in the USSR of industrial equipment, motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machinery, rolled ferrous metal products and petroleum products.

During the years of effect of the first five-year trade agreement the MPR expanded the exports to the USSR of the products of livestock breeding--the main sectors of the national economy of the country. The shipments of

beef cattle increased in 1954 as against 1949 by 62 percent, meat and meat products--nearly 3-fold, cream butter--67 percent and so on. During this period Mongolian industry developed the tanning of standard kid, the export of which to the Soviet Union in 1954 was 309,000 units.

During the same period the imports of machinery and equipment from the USSR increased 4.3-fold, and in particular machine tools--nearly 6-fold, power and electrical engineering equipment--more than 15.3-fold. The MPR also began to receive diesel electric power stations, materials-handling equipment, pumps, compressors and other machine building products. The shipments of means of transportation to the MPR increased 3.3-fold.

In connection with the placement into operation of the Naushki-Ulaanbaatar-Dzamyn ude rail line the MPR began to import from the USSR railroad rolling stock: diesel engines, passenger and freight cars. The exports from the USSR to the MPR of fuel, mineral raw materials and metals increased more than 7-fold, gasoline--3-fold, diesel fuel--more than 10-fold, rolled ferrous metal products--92-fold. In order to promote the further development of farming the MPR expanded the import of agricultural machinery from the USSR. The shipments from the Soviet Union of industrial consumer goods and food products--woolen, silk and linen fabrics, clothing, shoes, flour, sugar, tea and others--increased significantly.

In November 1954 and December 1957 the second and third long-term trade agreements correspondingly for 1955-1957 and 1958-1960 were signed between the MPR and the USSR. The agreements between the governments of the MPR and the USSR on the provision of economic and technical aid to us in the construction of industrial and other projects of 11 February 1960 and on providing the MPR with additional economic aid in the implementation of the plan of national economic development in 1961-1965 of 13 April 1961 were of great importance for the further development of Mongolian-Soviet trade and economic cooperation. The implementation of these agreements led to an almost 3-fold increase of the imports of complete sets of equipment from the USSR.

Commodity Turnover Between the MPR and the USSR*
(millions of rubles; in prices of the corresponding years)

	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Turnover	29.0	74.2	102.6	139.7	274.3	365.9
Exports	8.9	35.3	49.6	51.8	122.1	128.4
Imports	20.1	38.9	53.0	87.9	152.2	237.5

* Excluding credit shipments.

The official visit to the USSR of a party and government delegation of the MPR headed by First Secretary of the CC MPRP Comrade Y. Tsedenbal in April 1966 and the official visit to the MPR of a party and government

delegation of the USSR headed by CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in January 1966 were events of enormous political importance.

The conclusion on 15 January 1966 of a new Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the MPR and the USSR marked a new stage in the interrelations of the two fraternal countries in the development and strengthening of indissoluble Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

The expansion and intensification of MPR economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is expressed in the considerable enlargement of the foreign trade turnover, which during the years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975) increased more than 1.5-fold as compared with the preceding five-year plan, reaching 274.3 million rubles in 1975.

As a result of the increase of the output of the products of domestic industry and the placement into operation of new enterprises built with the financial and technical assistance of the Soviet Union, in the exports of our country the amount and variety of finished industrial items and semi-manufactures are increasing from year to year. Thus, the products of the mining industry, and in particular fluorspar and tungsten concentrate, became one of the most important items of the shipments, which are included in the group "fuel, mineral raw materials, metals."

Significant qualitative changes are also occurring in the structure of imports. The shipments from the USSR of machinery, equipment and other goods for production and technical purposes are being developed at a priority rate. In 1977 more than 60 percent of the commodity turnover already fell to them. Enterprises of light, the food and the mining industries have been equipped with machinery delivered from the USSR. At the same time the imports of means of transportation, agricultural and construction machinery and equipment have increased. With the increase of the material well-being and the cultural standard of living of the people from year to year the number of consumer goods received from the USSR, above all durable goods: passenger cars, motorcycles, radios, sewing machines, transistor radios, televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and others, has increased and the assortment has been expanded.

In 1977 the share of the Soviet Union in the MPR foreign trade turnover was 81.6 percent. Today the USSR ships approximately 40,000 descriptions of products to our country. This meets nearly 100 percent of our import needs for fuel, raw materials and materials for industrial purposes, 85 percent of the needs for machinery and equipment and 50 percent of the needs for foodstuffs.

The successful development of MPR agriculture and industry is making it possible to constantly increase the assortment of exported items and to increase their quality. Sheepskin items, carpets, tin concentrate, some construction materials, meat and bone meal and other commodities in recent years have become new items of MPR shipments to the USSR. The exports of such products as hides, woolen fabric and lumber have been increased.

Today, in conformity with the comprehensive program, MPR economic and technical cooperation with the USSR is, as a rule, of a comprehensive nature. It is being implemented on the basis of intergovernmental agreements with the granting of credits to us on easy terms. Individual major enterprises are being built "turnkey" by Soviet organizations. For this purpose specialized Soviet construction trusts have been set up in the MPR.

In all during the years of popular power in Mongolia more than 310 projects, including 110 industrial and 79 agricultural enterprises, 65 transportation and communications projects, 26 educational, cultural and public health projects and so on, have been built with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

During the past five-year plan alone such important projects as Heat and Electric Power Station No 3, the worsted and felt factory and the plant for the repair of construction machines and machinery in Ulaanbaatar, the gold mine in Tolgoyt, the fluorspar mine in Berh, the food combine in Darhan, the "Nalayha-kapitalinaya" mine, the Sharyn qol Aduunchuulun coal pits have been placed into operation in Mongolia with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union gave technical and economic assistance to the MPR also in setting up 20 complex livestock farms and dairy farms and 120 mechanized hay-mowing brigades and supplied the necessary number of tractors and other agricultural machinery, as well as seeds and chemicals.

Moreover, with USSR assistance hospitals and boarding schools were build; high voltage electric power transmission lines, apartment houses, repair workshops, thousands of livestock barns and many other projects of various sectors of the national economy were constructed.

In 1976-1980 the economic cooperation between the MPR and the USSR is being further developed. In conformity with the outlined list of projects and jobs the Soviet Union will assist the MPR in the development of the key sectors of the economy. With the technical and economic assistance of the USSR large specialized farms for the production of grain, vegetables and live stock products and the coal pit at Baga nuur with a capacity of up to 2 million tons of coal a year will be built, the capacities for the mining of nonferrous metals and fluorspar and of the plant for the primary processing of hides in Ulaanbaatar of up to 2.1 million conventional units a year will be expanded, measures on the development of more than 200,000 hectares of virgin and fallow land and the further expansion of the thermal electric power stations in Ulaanbaatar and Choybalsan will be implemented.

The Soviet Union is making a great contribution to the training of our national labor force. In the process of construction, the installation of equipment and the turning over of enterprises for operation Soviet specialist are carrying out the training of Mongolian specialists on the job. In five years alone more than 17,000 people have acquired new occupations. During the same period 2,600 Mongolian boys and girls were trained in the USSR.

Speaking about the role of cooperation between the USSR and the MPR, at the solemn meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the declaration of Mongolia as a people's republic, on 26 November 1974 CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated: "...the questions of the development of fraternal Soviet-Mongolian cooperation have always attracted the closest attention of the Politburo of the CC of our party and the Soviet Government. The friendship with People's Mongolia, our oldest comrade-in-arms in the struggle for socialism, is for us, the Soviet people, a matter of honor and international duty."

A vivid display of the loyalty of the USSR to its international duty is its foreign economic policy with respect to the MPR. Thus, for the purposes of facilitating the payment for goods purchased in the USSR the Soviet Union granted easy credit to the MPR for 1971-1975. In order to develop livestock breeding, to increase the material standard of living of the people and to stimulate the development of the production and export of livestock products the Soviet Union established incentive markups on the prices for the main types of export products of livestock origin.

The Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Construction of the Erdenet Joint Copper and Molybdenum Mining and Concentration Enterprise, which was signed in February 1973, is of great importance for developing economic cooperation between the MPR and the USSR and for the implementation of the comprehensive program. The placement into operation of this largest industrial project in the MPR will serve the further increase of the economic and industrial potential of the MPR and the considerable increase of its export resources and will be conducive to the intensification of the participation of our country in socialist economic integration.

Summarizing what has been said, it should be noted that the Mongolian people connect all the achievements and gains, which have been made during the years of popular power, with the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union and with the close cooperation with the other fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The 17th MPRP Congress, which was held in June 1976, called upon the Mongolian people to expand and intensify in every possible way the economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries and to implement measures on the more extensive participation of our country in the international division of labor and the further enhancement of the role of foreign economic ties in the solution of the socio-economic problems of the MPR.

"The immediate tasks and prospects of the further development of our country," First Secretary of the CC MPRP and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR Comrade Y. Tsedenbal stressed at the 17th MPRP Congress, "with the greatest urgency are promoting the need for the intensification of the process of the utmost convergence and consolidation of the MPR in the economic, political, cultural and ideological fields with the fraternal socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union."

In conformity with the long-term trade agreement for 1976-1980, which was concluded on the basis of the coordination of national economic plans, the commodity turnover between the MPR and the USSR will increase during the five-year period by more than 70 percent. Along with this an understanding was reached that the Soviet Union during this period will maintain the incentive foreign trade prices for Mongolian livestock, meat, sheep's wool and camel's hair, goat's down, fluorspar and some other commodities.

Along with this, meeting our requests halfway, the Soviet Union will increase 2.5-fold the assistance to the Mongolian People's Republic in economic construction. And this will play an important role in the acceleration of the development of the productive forces of our country and in the further increase of the well-being of the people.

Thus, the history of Mongolian-Soviet foreign trade relations confirms that friendship and fraternal cooperation, which are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, are an ever increasing factor of the solution by the Mongolian people of cardinal national economic problems and the acceleration of the socio-economic development of the country.

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NATURE CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DISCUSSED

East Berlin INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 22,
No 6, 1978 pp 562-565

[By S. Jigj, Director of the Department for Nature Conservation, State Committee for Science and Technology of the MPR Council of Ministers]

[Text] In the MPR all the necessary political and economic conditions are present for a scientific solution of the questions about nature conservation and environmental protection: all land is social property, there is systematic development of the economy and distribution of material goods, and economic policy is being uniformly carried out.

By virtue of the MPR's first constitution, which was adopted in 1924, the soil and mineral resources, forests, bodies of water and all other natural resources in the country as a whole were declared to be state property, common property. Thus, through legislative means, the state expressed its leadership role in preserving and increasing the country's natural resources, and the right of the Mongolian people to use the pasturelands and other natural resources was set down by law; hence also the right to preserve and increase natural resources. This idea was announced as a part of the first political program of the MPRP at the First MPRP Party Congress in 1921. Our party and government are doing everything they can to further improve the social attitude toward questions of environmental protection. Just the fact of nationalizing the soil on the eve of the People's Revolution in 1921 proves what great importance the national government accorded these questions at that time. Nationalizing the soil created the legal basis for the use and protection of natural resources on the basis of socialist principles, thus in the interest of the entire state.

In 1926 the government upheld an order that concerned hunting, and in 1940 a resolution to strengthen appropriate measures for observing the order was passed; this has played an important role in further work in the area of nature conservation. The law concerning the soil, which was passed in 1942, was also of great importance for efficient utilization of land resources. In 1960, in a further order having to do with the regulation of hunting, in contrast to the preceding order, the names are given of the species of game animals which it is forbidden to kill. In 1971 a second law on the use of

all land was passed, in 1972 the hunting law, and in 1974 a new water law and a forest law for the MPR. In 1972, at the Sixth Meeting of the People's Great Hural of the seventh legislative period, tasks for efficient use of natural resources and environmental protection were taken up, in particular for improving the protection and utilization of the forests and the animals that may be legally hunted. The meeting passed resolutions which are intended to publicize widely the idea of nature conservation and environmental protection, to legislate the use of natural resources, to expand research work in the area of nature conservation and environmental protection, and to establish efficient use of the country's natural resources.

Permanent nature conservation commissions were established in the presidium of the People's Great Hural and in all hursals of people's deputies from the aymags, somons, cities and districts. It was also decided that, starting in 1972, twice a year and with implementation of practical measures of nature conservation, they would institute nature conservation months to publicize environmental protection. In the past few years extensive work has been done toward realizing the laws; research topics in this connection were expanded and made specific, and the most important measures in the area of nature conservation and environmental protection were systematically carried out. At present, research work on certain questions involved in these problems is under way at academy institutes, institutes of the central state organs and advanced schools.

The formation of the Department for Nature Conservation with the State Committee for Science and Technology in 1975, and the formation of the Mongolian Society for Nature Conservation and Environmental Protection were important steps in this direction. Their primary tasks are in overall support in implementing and controlling the observation of the appropriate legal controls for the protection, restoration and efficient use of land, water, forests and pastures, the flora and fauna, and mineral resources. This society has also taken on the task of mobilizing social forces, active participation in landscaping villages and consciously supporting general cleanliness and the care of the environment. Moreover, it is engaged in systematic and comprehensive publicity among the workers in order to gain their support for specific tasks in nature conservation, and, in its activity, the society depends on their active help. A very important obligation of society is to educate all workers, especially those in the young adolescent generation, to adopt a cautious, conscious awareness of the environment and of efficient use of natural resources.

In a letter of welcome from the MPRP Central Committee dated 5 December 1975 to the First Congress of the Mongolian Society for Nature Conservation and Environmental Protection there is an appeal to the members and also to all workers in the country to become actively involved in the business of conserving nature, because it is a treasure house of inestimable value and is an important factor in the steady rise in the people's standard of living and in the flourishing of our socialist homeland. In the meantime, the society has turned into a large organization of the masses with over 250,000 members and 1,700 basic organizations. Sections to deal with the main problems of nature conservation were created in the Central Council and in the aymag and city councils of society.

In accordance with the resolutions of the Seventeenth MPRP Congress and the chief lines of development of Mongolia's economy and culture in the period 1976-1980, the annual and five-year plans for the economy contain new plan parts for the country's nature conservation and environmental protection.

In the present five-year plan period this plan part contains not less than 140 measures; about 600 million tugriks have been allocated for their realization. At stake here is, for example, such important measures as the creation and expansion of waste water purification plants for newly built factories and enterprises out in the country and in the cities, the planting of wooded strips, afforestation, establishing enterprises for seed and plant stock production and tree nurseries, creating parks in cities and settlements, combating soil erosion, breeding and expanding the stock of game animals, creating research laboratories and stations in the area of efficient utilization of natural resources and their conservation. There is provision for a park and a zoo in Ulaanbaatar. Dikes are being built for protection against flooding. The countryside near active stripmines is to be restored, old drilling sites of geological exploration and denuded areas will either disappear or be made available for other purposes. Smoke catchers (electro-filters) are being installed in the thermal power plants in Ulaanbaator, Darhan, and other cities. Waste water from the heating power stations is purified for reuse, and measures are being taken to dress refuse in the cities and other villages. Documentary films will help to publicize the concept of nature conservation and environmental protection throughout the country; placards will also carry a message about the most important questions of nature conservation. There is also provision for keeping water sources in order, restoring historic monuments, and a great deal more.

In order to realize the resolutions of the MPRP congresses, five-year and annual research plans with over 30 subject areas for nature conservation were identified; furthermore, research work is scheduled in all nature zones, including the semidesert and desert zones. Thus, in 1974, the "Great Gobi" nature conservation park was created in the Trans-Altay Desert; this is unique in Central Asia. Scientific topics on questions of preserving the environment are also included in the coordinating plan of the institutes of the academies, the central state organs and the advanced schools.

At present, the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers is developing a forecast about implementing research work and future nature conservation measures; this forecast will affect the next 10-15 years. Thus, questions of nature conservation and environmental protection will continue to be central in MPR state policy, which is guided by its Marxist-Leninist party, the MPRP.

As is known, the MPR extends over a vast territory; in terms of area it ranks 17th among the more than 200 countries of the world. Mongolia has adequate quantities of various mineral resources and other natural resources. Suffice it to say, that, since the existence of the people's government, more than

500 mineral and ore deposits of various kinds have been found in the country, including 160 deposits of hard coal and brown coal; 34 of these have already been more or less explored, and 17 are being mined; in addition, almost 100 mineral and ore deposits of black, nonferrous and noble metals and over 30 deposits of phosphorites are known; in this connection reserves of many deposits, which are worth mining, for example the one in Hobsogol, are unique.

Industrial development of the territory is being carried out most intensively in the central and eastern economic regions, primarily in the sector of the railroad and the most important waterways; this must be carefully considered when dealing with environmental problems.

Mongolia has very extensive forests. Jointly executed Mongolian-Soviet investigations showed that the forests in the republic cover more than 15 million hectares (10 percent of the total area of the country), of which 75 percent are deciduous forest, cedar or pine forests, and only a small part is mixed forest.

Meadows and pasturelands are, of course, in the foreground of areas used in the economy. According to calculations by experts the potential supply of hay and pasture forage is enough to supply 40 million head of cattle (converted to sheep units this amounts to about 80 million). Data from the Institute for Botany at the MPR Academy of Sciences lists 2,100 higher plant species for the country, 430 species of lichen and 120 of moss, and 110 native and 70 species of relict plants; according to data from the Institute for General and Experimental Biology of the MPR Academy of Sciences the country has 130 species of mammals, 7 species of amphibians, about 370 species of birds, over 70 species of fish, 19 of reptiles and at least 5,000 kinds of insects.

The soil cover in Mongolia is extremely varied. Mongolia accounts for 4.7 percent of the world's land (the CEMA member countries account for 15.7 percent). The total area of the territory is 156.4 million hectares (excluding bodies of water), of which 125.6 million hectares are used for agriculture. The areas suited to agriculture comprise about 1.7 million hectares, that is, somewhat more than 1 percent of the country's land area.

The water balance in the MPR is mainly determined by the surface water resources. The total surface water discharge that accumulates in the country is 24.6 billion cubic meters. Some 5.6 percent of this goes to tributaries to the Arctic Ocean basin. Eleven percent flows off into the Pacific Ocean, the rest remains in the Central Asian basin with no outlet (64 percent of the territory of the MPR). The country's reserves of underground water are about 12 billion cubic meters; of these 8 billion cubic meters are connected with the surface water.

Nature conservation regions were given an important place in dealing with the question of the environment. There are already 13 nature conservation regions; in all of them it is strictly forbidden to kill any animals, cut any wood, gather any medicinal plants or other kinds of plants. In 1974 the largest nature conservation region in Mongolia was created in the Great Gobi

with an area of 4.5 million hectares. It is a special kind of natural region where there is genetic stock of little known, and, in part, decidedly rare animals and plants of the Trans-Altay-Gobi deserts and of the Dzungarian region of Central Asia. In addition to these nature conservation regions, there are 9 areas in the country where fishing and hunting game birds is prohibited, and 20 game preserves.

Pasturelands are used intensively in the economy; their area amounts to 124.6 million hectares and they have an average productivity of 2.5 dt [dt = 100 kg] per hectare of consumable dry matter. The pasturelands are supplied with water up to 66 percent in summer and fall, and up to 34 percent in the winter and spring. With the opening up of virgin land, which began in 1959, and the further development of agriculture today, more than 700,000 hectares are under cultivation. The country's requirements for bread grain are met by domestic production (536.3 kilotonnes of grain in 1975). For further development and intensification of all agriculture there is a resolution by the 11th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee from 1976, according to which up to 230,000 hectares of additional virgin land are to be developed in order to expand agricultural land to 1 million hectares, that is, to 60 percent of all areas in the country suited to agriculture.

As a result of the specifics of the historical and socioeconomic development of the economy a start was made only relatively recently on industrial development in the territory of Mongolia, and the natural environment was not disturbed as greatly as it was in industrially developed countries. Regions which, because of their flora and fauna, have unique landscapes, that are characteristic of arid zones, were preserved. Of course, the rapid rate of current development in industry, the growth of cities and villages, the introduction of the results of scientific-technical progress in all branches of the economy are also clearly bringing about the appearance of the most diverse influences of man on the environment, so that the problems of conserving it are continuing to gain in significance in Mongolia, too.

The special characteristics and most immediate plans for developing the branch structure of the economy require consideration of the chief problems of environmental protection.

In first place is the question of protecting the mineral and plant resources as well as the game population. In view of the conditions of the continental climate in Mongolia with its modest precipitation, soils show only relatively limited richness and have only a low natural moisture content, are of light mechanical composition and are exposed to strong wind and water erosion. As agriculture has developed, wind erosion of the soil has increased. According to results of investigations, annually up to 30-50 tons per hectare of agricultural land are eroded in the forested steppe zone. To prevent such negative phenomena and in the interest of efficient use of the available land the new law for soil utilization is very important, as are the resolutions of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers "Concerning Improvement in Soil Utilization" and "Concerning Measure To Be Realized Without Delay To Combat Soil Erosion."

In order to implement the tasks of efficient soil utilization there must be, above all else, expansion of the material-technical basis of agriculture, improvement in the methods of agriculture and intensified practical application of the results of science and technology. In the past five-year plan period alone several new state farms and other projects, which have modern equipment, were established in the country. Work on expanding irrigated areas by building small irrigation systems, mainly in the western economic region, was begun.

In the last five-year period the foundation for the use of chemicals in agriculture was also laid. In this period there was a tenfold increase in the volume of mineral fertilizer produced. In large regions the fields and pasturelands are treated annually with chemicals. In the agricultural regions endangered by erosion a start was made in the past few years to use soil conservation methods, for example, strip planting, flat ground treatment and planting with erosion-preventing drilling machines. All these things contribute to preserving the natural and cultivated plant cover, to increasing its productivity and protecting the soil from erosion damage. In addition, more extensive measures for combating soil erosion are necessary, which are dictated by the geological, geographical and other natural conditions in Mongolia. In the future it will be expedient to prepare comprehensive measures of an organizational-economic, agrotechnical and hydrotechnical kind to fight soil erosion, with consideration of the special features of the individual soil zones.

The questions of efficient use of the plant world, the forests and the animal world are closely related with systematic utilization of mineral resources.

Mongolia has significant plant resources. Pasturelands comprise a large part of the country's land area. In the summer and fall these areas produce 63.3 million tons of air-dried fodder, in the winter and spring 38.9 million tons. At this level of productivity the feed supply from summer and fall pasturelands can, in years with normal weather conditions, meet the requirements of all domestic livestock. Of course, total utilization of the pasturelands is still severely limited, not only by their inadequate water supply for watering, but also in many places by faulty organization of pastureland management. Therefore, one of the most important tasks in guaranteeing the feed basis in animal production consists in making efficient use of feed reserves, mainly through proper organization of the pastureland enterprise.

Comprehensive measures for pest control, in addition to other measures, contribute to efficient pastureland management aimed at preserving and expanding the plant cover; this is quite essential to protect the biological resources, given the conditions in Mongolia.

Conservation of forest resources, afforestation and the efficient use of forests are likewise extremely important for us. As one of the most important factors in controlling the water and climate balance in our country, which is located on the watershed of the largest rivers in Asia, the forest plays an important role in conserving and cleaning the soil. Through proper

forest management the constantly growing demand for wood can be guaranteed, without impairing the protective function of the forest. The basic rules in utilizing forest resources include cutting timber in a quantity that does not exceed the annual new wood growth, afforestation of clearcut areas and expanding forest areas.

The stock of game that can be legally hunted is extremely varied in Mongolia. Some animals have become rare species of world fauna and are registered in the Red Book of the World Association for Nature Conservation and Natural Resources. In the interest of preserving the stock of game, hunting activity is regulated by the MPR hunting law; hunting regions are put under the control of state, social or cooperative organizations; furthermore, there are regions for general use, nature conservation regions and also areas where hunting is prohibited. In the country as a whole, the following are protected from hunting: (jigetay, tahi (Przewalski horse), maral stag, reindeer, elk, bear, habtay (wild camel) saiga antelope, ibex, wild sheep, sable, sheyran antelope, marten, muskrat, snow leopard, beaver, old world otter, pelican, pheasant, vulture, buzzard, sparrow owl, eagle owl, owl, woodpecker, swan, bearded vulture and sturgeon. An increase in the level of some animal species over the past few years can be attributed to the effect of measures that were introduced.

Northern Mongolia has substantial surface water resources. In the past few years the rapid development of industry, the growth of cities and settlements resulted not only in an increase in water consumption, but, to an increasing extent, in water pollution. This pollution results primarily from the accumulation of industrial waste water and sewage from municipal service enterprises that do not have purification systems. Releasing this water into rivers and other bodies of water upsets their biochemistry and makes the sanitary-hygienic conditions for the people's water supply less good.

To meet the rising demands for water by the economy a number of measures are necessary, the most important of which is the introduction of new technological methods with low specific consumption of water; these should also involve strongly decreased output of waste water. It is absolutely necessary to build systems to collect water and recycle it after being filtered chemically, mechanically, biological and in other ways. Together with the measures to meet water consumption, there must be others to protect the sources of water, which are basically the main sources of the largest rivers in the basins of the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

Great importance is attached to protecting the air of the atmosphere from being burdened with smoke, dust, exhaust gases and soot from industrial and service enterprises. Moreover, vehicles, and dwellings and yurts with stove heating are sources of air pollution. The sanitary-hygienic condition of the air space of the cities is also adversely affected by the influence of different natural-climatic factors, for example, dust storms in the spring which fill the air with large amounts of dust and fine sand.

The solution of the problems of the development of cities is of great importance for nature conservation. At present, in our country's uniform system of settling has developed as a network of cities and rural settlements. Small and medium-sized cities predominate; only Ulaanbaatar has about 350,000 inhabitants. In rural areas there are two kinds of villages now: permanent (about 400) and nomad settlements. The number and size of the villages grows from year to year, and there is a proportionate increase in wastes. Thus, in dealing with questions of the development of cities, the permissible norms of waste products for each type of settlement must also be prepared.

The conservation of natural landscapes as primary recreational sites has also taken on some importance. The country already has modern, well-equipped spas--"Janchibin," "Hujirt," "Otgon-Tenger," "Gurbannur" and "Orgil," which came into being because of mineral sources and which are highly prized by native and foreign workers because of their quality. Guests are attracted not only by the mineral water, but also by the character of the landscapes of the different zones in Mongolia, by the pure air and the possibilities for hunting. According to statistics from 1977, international organizations for tourism in Mongolia maintained contacts with over 30 similar organizations and companies from different countries. With the creation of a broad network of spas and health zones it is necessary to prepare a comprehensive system of measures to protect the recreation sites.

Broad public information about nature conservation among the people, particularly among youth, is an important task. The cause of nature conservation and environmental protection must become a powerful lever in the communist education of the adolescent generation, in educating human beings to have a sense of beauty and a love of nature. In Mongolia, old customs and traditions have been preserved which supply the preservation of animals, plants and other natural resources.

The MPR is actively involved in international cooperation with the CEMA member countries, in the work of several international organizations in the matter of nature conservation and environmental improvement. Mongolia is participating in the work of the council on questions of nature conservation and environmental improvement in the framework of the multilateral cooperation of the CEMA member countries. This is expressed, for example, in the joint work on 14 subject areas in the sector of environmental protection and of efficient use of natural resources in the period up to 1980.

At present, the desire for further intensification of mutual cooperation between Mongolia and other CEMA member countries in questions of preparing and effecting comprehensive measures of environmental protection is becoming quite clearly noticeable, chiefly in adjoining regions of Mongolia and the USSR.

Mongolia has become a member of the International Association for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. This is very important for our country,

especially for its rich natural fauna. We consider it essential to expand participation in the work of special organizations of the United Nations and other nongovernment international organizations which concern themselves with various aspects of problems of the environment. Our participation in the work of these organizations produced an appropriate contribution to realizing, for example, the International Hydrological Decade, the International Geophysical Year and to the preparation of the Red Book for rare animal and plant species threatened with extinction.

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COOPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 2, 1979 pp 81-83

/Article by Monhdorjiyn Dash, deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology: "The Achievements of Cooperation in the Development of Science and Technology in the MPR"/

/Text/ In conformity with the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA Member Countries special measures are being implemented, which are aimed at the acceleration of the rate of economic development of the MPR and the further intensification and improvement of its co-operation with the other CEMA member countries on a bilateral and multi-lateral basis. Among these measures an important place is held by the giving of practical assistance to Mongolia in the development of science and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

This was embodied concretely in the intergovernmental agreements, which were drafted by the CEMA Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and were signed in 1973, on the creation and equipment by the joint efforts of the CEMA member countries of a number of scientific and technical facilities of the MPR and the training of Mongolian national personnel.

The agreements called for the creation of nine integrated laboratories, the Center of Scientific and Technical Information and the additional equipment of two laboratories.

The fulfillment of these agreements is in full swing. At present the laboratories of genetics (with the aid of the USSR and Hungary), the diagnosis of the running condition of motor vehicles (with the aid of the CSSR) and fuel and lubricants (with the aid of the GDR and Hungary) have already been put into operation. The integrated laboratory of electronics, which has been equipped by Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, and the integrated laboratory of construction ceramics, which has been equipped by the GDR, were put into operation as separate subdivisions.

The construction work and the delivery of equipment for the integrated chemical technology laboratory, which is being set up with the aid of the CSSR, the laboratory of construction heat engineering and the integrated laboratory of the food industry, which are being built with the aid of the USSR, have basically been completed. The installation work is being performed at these projects, and their placement into operation is anticipated by the second quarter of 1979. The placement into operation of the buildings of the Center of Scientific and Technical Information by the joint efforts of the MPR, the USSR, the CSSR and the GDR and the integrated laboratory of the wool processing industry, which is being equipped by Poland, is planned this year.

The countries participating in the construction of the above-indicated projects at their own expense are providing the special training of the appropriate personnel. Quotas of the training of Mongolian personnel of 800 man-months and missions of specialists to the MPR of 555 man-months are stipulated in the agreements signed in 1973. These agreements are also being successfully fulfilled. Moreover, during the period since the adoption of the Comprehensive Program the CEMA member countries have been taking steps free of charge on training scientists for the MPR. In particular, they have accepted for training an additional 119 graduate students and 500 students.

We rate highly the assistance being given to us. It not only is promoting the development of science and technology in the country and the further increase of the effectiveness of scientific research and experimental design efforts, but henceforth will also serve the utmost increase of the level of development of physical production and the timely application of the latest scientific and technical achievements.

At this stage of cooperation the fruits of this assistance are already being felt. For example, the creation of the genetics laboratory of the MPR Academy of Sciences made it possible to expand considerably the research in the field of the genetic principles of the breeding of agricultural animals and plants. Although the length of operation of this laboratory has been short, its staff members have detected in indigenous animals genes which are of practical importance for breeding.

The first prototypes of power packs and electronic instruments, which differ in capacity and the operating frequency band and have been made using printed circuit cards and integrated circuits, have been developed at the integrated laboratory of electronics.

In the process of training the personnel necessary for the utilization of the equipment of the integrated chemical technology laboratory, Mongolian and Czechoslovak scientists detected and identified a new chemical substance from the class of terpenes in the endemic plants of Mongolia.

With the placement into operation of the laboratory for the diagnosis of the running condition of motor vehicles the scientific soundness and

reliability of the research on the development of norms and standards of the operation and service under warranty of equipment have increased.

The building of the Center of Scientific and Technical Information--the heart of the national system of scientific and technical information--with the assistance of the CEMA member countries will be of great importance for the development of scientific research and development, as well as for the introduction in the national economy of the modern achievements of science and technology and advanced know-how, above all of the CEMA member countries. Here it is necessary to emphasize that the cooperation in this field is not confined to participating in the construction of the building and the equipment of the MPR Center of Scientific and Technical Information. It is characterized by extensive promotion of the development of the national information system.

At present the reference and information holdings of the MPR, in the acquisition of which all the CEMA member countries are participating, already number nearly 2 million documents, including scientific and technical literature, patent descriptions, industrial catalogs, scientific reports and others. These holdings have begun to serve users in various sectors of the national economy. These in brief are the results of MPR cooperation with the CEMA member countries on implementing the above-indicated agreements.

It should be noted that special measures, which are aimed at expediting the development of one sector or another of the MPR economy with allowance for its specific peculiarities within the framework of the overall problem of the gradual convergence and equalization of the levels of economic development of the CEMA member countries, are being drawn up and implemented in individual CEMA organs on the basis of the Comprehensive Program. Thus, in 1975 following the policy of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Geology a multilateral agreement on the creation on MPR territory of the International Geological Expedition was signed in conformity with a decision of the CEMA Executive Committee. Since 1973 the fraternal countries have been conducting major research on the problem "The Geological Structure and Laws of the Location of Deposits of the Most Important Minerals on MPR Territory."

So far geologists of the CEMA member countries have discovered in the MPR more than 500 deposits of minerals, including lignite and coal, nonferrous and ferrous metals and so on. Metallogeny forecasting maps of the main mining regions of the country, a composite and a structural formational map of eastern and central Mongolia are being compiled for the first time.

A number of proposals which bear directly on the solution of the economic, scientific and technical problems of the development of the MPR have been elaborated in the appropriate CEMA permanent commissions. It is possible to ascribe to them, for example, the program of the intensification and introduction of industrial methods in the production of some types of livestock breeding products of the MPR, the recommendations on a system of management of livestock breeding and fodder production of Mongolia, which were drawn up by the CEMA Permanent Commission for Agriculture, the basic

measures on the prospects of development of construction and the construction materials industry, planning and scientific research work for the period up to 1990 in the MPR, which were prepared by the CEMA Permanent Commission for Construction.

Giving assistance to the MPR has also become one of the leading directions of the activity of the Conference of Executives of the Departments of the CEMA Member Countries for the Development of Inventions. The countries which are members of this CEMA organ are giving assistance in the formation of patent resources, the appraisal of inventions for novelty and the training of patent experts.

The measures organized recently in the framework of the CEMA Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the area of the improvement of the planning principles of scientific and technical cooperation, particularly bilateral consultations on basic questions of scientific and technical policy and the coordination of plans of scientific and technical development, are making it possible to coordinate the national plans with the plans of other countries and to avoid unjustified duplication and at times the unnecessary expenditure of efforts and money.

The drafting and implementation of the Plan of Cooperation of the CEMA Member Countries in Conducting Scientific and Technical Research of Mutual Interest and the Coordinated Plan of Multilateral Integrational Measures for 1976-1980 in the area pertaining to science and technology are the most important result of the cooperation of the fraternal countries in the area of science and technology. These plans were the bases for the coordinated strategy of the further intensification and improvement of the scientific and technical cooperation of the countries of the socialist community. Within the framework of these plans the MPR is participating in the elaboration of about 40 scientific and technical problems which are of great interest for the development of the national economy of our country. The MPR is also a party to the agreements on the creation of an International Center of Scientific and Technical Information, the International Scientific Research Institute of Management Problems and a number of other international organizations.

MPR participation in the joint research and work of international organizations within CEMA is promoting not only the increase of our potentials, but also the establishment of close ties and contacts between scientists of the MPR and the other fraternal countries, which is of enormous importance for the sharing of experience, the gaining of scientific and technical knowledge and the further increase of the level of research work.

The methods and organizational forms of the scientific and technical cooperation of the CEMA member countries in the course of implementing the Comprehensive Program are constantly being enriched and improved, embodying what is most advanced from the experience of the countries. We ascribe very great importance to the documents which are being drafted jointly by the

countries in the CEMA organs and specify the main principles and procedure of the coordinated actions in the integration processes. Moreover, some of the documents, such as the organizational methods, economic and legal principles of scientific and technical cooperation, the methods of joint forecasting of the development of science and technology, as well as the standard statutes and agreements, which pertain to technical creativity and industrial ownership, serve as the basis for the drafting and improvement of national documents. All this attests that the activity of the CEMA organs is directly and indirectly playing an important role in the improvement of the system of management of the development of science and technology, technical creativity, the development of inventions and rationalization in our country.

As to the bilateral scientific and technical cooperation of the MPR, the USSR is its most important partner here. Of the total number of measures being implemented on a bilateral basis, at present nearly 90 percent of the themes being elaborated and more than 70 percent of the technical specifications being acquired and the exchange of specialists being carried fall to the USSR. More than 90 percent of the scientists and engineerings now working in the country received an education in the USSR. The overwhelming majority of MPR ministries and departments have established direct ties with the corresponding USSR ministries and departments.

The traditional cooperation between the academies of sciences of both countries is being strengthened in every possible way. At present four joint permanent expeditions: the geological, biological and paleontological expeditions and the expedition for the study of the history of culture of the MPR are operating on MPR territory along the line of the academies.

During the current five-year plan the sectorial scientific research institutions of both countries are jointly working out 96 scientific and technical problems. In performing this joint research such modern organizational forms of cooperation as, for example, joint temporary scientific collectives and expeditions and so on are being used.

The extensive practice of joint research using the more advanced forms is responsible for the increase of the effectiveness of scientific and technical cooperation. Thus, the joint development and introduction of mechanized units at the Nalayha mine provided a 38-percent increase of labor productivity and a 22-percent decrease of the production cost of a ton of mined coal. On the basis of joint research a technology of producing keramzit gravel and agglomerate porous aggregates from the clinkers of the heat and electric power stations of the cities of Ulaanbaatar and Choybalsan was developed, the possibility of obtaining perlitic sand and broken rock from local raw materials was established, the production technologies of a number of new types of products: cooked and uncured smoked saugage and canned food made from horse meat, medicinal and biologically active compounds made from endocrine raw materials, were developed and introduced.

Scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union encompasses practically all the sectors of the national economy, and its results are one of the most important bases of the achievements of our people. At present the most vital scientific and technical problems, which ensue from the immediate tasks of the socio-economic development of Mongolia, are being worked out in the course of scientific and technical cooperation by the joint efforts of the scientific institutions of the academies of sciences and the sectorial ministries and departments of the USSR and the MPR. To them can be attributed the problems of the development and placement of productive forces, the creation and introduction of automated control systems in the MPR national economy, the improvement of the breeding and productive qualities of agricultural animals, the optimization of the pattern of development of electric power systems and so on.

Bilateral cooperation with the other CEMA member countries is also being successfully developed. Here our organizations are cooperating with the scientific institutions of Bulgaria mainly in the field of agriculture, with the organizations of Poland in the field of construction, the CSSR--light and the food industry and construction, the GDR--in the field of agriculture and industry. Significant achievements have already been made. For example, jointly with the Czechoslovak side the production technology of leather goods is being improved and samples of replacements of felt have been developed, with the GDR the optimum rationing of some varieties of agricultural crops has been determined and a considerable reduction of the affliction of cattle with cattle flies has been ensured.

Thus, the overall convergence and the development of bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation with the CEMA member countries, above all the Soviet Union, was and will be an indispensable condition of the further acceleration of MPR scientific and technical progress.

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